BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864. NO. 114

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 22.—A party of Yankees from the Eastern Shore of Virginia visited Matthews county last Thursday and burnt the Court House and village and burnt several farm houses along the Piankitank river, in retaliation for the recent capture and destruction of a Yankee steamer in Northampton county.

About four thousand negroes are encamped at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, who are constantly depredating upon and insulting the people of the surrounding country.

Judge Crump, of this city, recently appointed Assistan Secretary of the Treasury, entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday.

Snow has been falling here all day. Weather cold.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 22.—No news of importance today.

A heavy snow storm is now prevailing. Weather quite cold

CENSORIOUS.—The New York *Herald* of the 10th, under the caption of "The Pilgarlic Expedition Against Richmond," denounces the raid as barbarous, and the damage as mere wanton destruction, that will fall upon the people and not the rebel army. It says no legitimate advantage in war has been gained, and has only served to render the war more bitter. It does not believe General Lee's communications were interrupted more than three days, and ridicules the idea of getting rid of General Lee by starving him out, after all the struggles of the Washington Directory, and adds:

Such movements as this are no part of legitimate warfare. They have no results that are respectable or valuable in war. They are rare pieces of barbarism. Barbarous in their origin, in their execution they excite all the worst passions and let loose all the barbarity of bad men. Europe was devastated by expeditions of exactly this character in the fourteenth century—the heyday of chivalry—and they belong to those times, but not to ours. In this war they were begun by that empty-headed fellow, Jeb. Stewart, who rode round the army of the Potomac merely to brag about it. Such rides are worthy the braggadocio spirit of the Southerners, from whom we caught the disposition to make them. Unless made, as Stoneman's great one was, in conjunction with the movement of an army, when we can avail ourselves of the embarrassment they may cause, they are worse than worthless.

Those at headquarters who originate movements like this should receive only the severest censure.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE WORLD.

"In my judgement," says the Governor of this State in the able message recently communicated to the Legislature, "it is the duty of our Government, after each important victory achieved by our gallant and glorious armies on the battle-field, to make a distinct proposition to the Northern government for peace upon these terms:—The right of self government and the sovereignty of the States.) Most cordially do we endorse this recommendation of the Executive of Georgia. Our president has, it is true, more than once protested that peace was earnestly desired by the Confederate States. And hitherto every proposition or overture which has been made by the people through the authorities at Richmond, has been entertained with indifference if not with contempt. Nevertheless, we are glad that so eminent an authority as Governor Brown recommends the constant repetition of those offers which have heretofore been treated so superciliously.

We have heard such overtures denounced in very respectable circles amongst us, lest the enemy might infer from such a course that our strength was waning, and that we were depreciating in a craven spirit the further prosecution of hostilities. Placing this construction upon our peace propositions, they would thereby be encouraged, it is thought, to renewed perseverence in their efforts for our subjugation. But we see no ground for any such apprehensions. Our troops have demonstrated their powers on a hundred battle-fields. It is too late in the day for even enemies to fix upon them the stigma of craven-heartedness. Concessions to our valor have been constantly extorted from the reluctant foe. And if these propositions are made, as the Governor suggests, after every important victory—such a one for example as has recently crowned our arms in Florida—the conclusion will hardly be drawn that we are impelled by weakness to adopt such an expedient. But whilst the course recommended by the Governor could do us no possible damage, it would in various ways operate most beneficially.

It will be a standing appeal to the justice and humanity of the Northern people, to allow us the same prerogative which they claim for themselves. Our remonstrances would be addressed, not to the Abolition government exclusively, in which there seems to be a very slight sense of justice, but to the people at large, in whom it is to be hoped that the sense of right has not been so completely extinguished as in the unprincipled leaders who are constantly fomenting this strife. We have reason to believe that Lincoln would not be pleased to hear from us anything on this subject. He is well persuaded that the rejection of such overtures would hold him up before his own people as the shedder of the blood of their fellow citizens. When in his last message he announced that no offers of peace had come directly from the Confederates, and that should they be presented they would be attentively considered, he was seeking to justify his sanguinary course by showing that our conduct had made such measures inevitable. Our appeals for peace will at least deprive him of the benefit of this subterfuge; and if there be in the bosom of any of the enemy the slightest remains of justice, these must be reached and roused by such representations.

It cannot be otherwise than advantageous to us to keep before the world the great principles for which we are contending. It is true that this object is well understood by every intelligent man, both in England and on the Continent. Multitudes of those who have no sympathy with our institution of domestic slavery, have nevertheless discernment enough to see that we are fighting for the very principles for which the men of '76 drew their swords. They have been most outspoken in their denunciations of the people who are seeking to impose upon an unwilling and gallant nation their own hated authority. Our appeals will strengthen and extend this class. Let them be constantly told that the Confederate States are contending for independence, for simple existence—whilst our enemies are fighting for empire—and we shall turn against the latter the moral influence of every nation which loves liberty and despises injustice.

Nor will such efforts as are proposed be altogether useless to ourselves. They will serve to remind us of the great principles for which we are contending and of the disaster which must overtake us if we falter in the struggle. Every rejection of our olive branch will fire our armies with a yet more resolute courage; will produce a more compact union at home; will stimulate the determination in every heart to wrest by the sword the moderate acknowledgemt which is all that we desire.—*Aug. Chron. and Sent.*

Eastern North Carolina.

The late movement of Gen. Pickett, against Newbern, has thrown the Yankees along our coast into spasms, and great apprehensions are felt that the whole "rebel" army will be down on them. The following letter from Newbern to a Yankee paper shows what visions haunt their dreams:

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 24.—Major Gen. Peck, since his return, has been busily engaged in making a rigid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another effort to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina, with the assistance of three rebel iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar rivers.

Gen. Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of the iron-clads, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on our three most important points on those rivers—Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines, that Virginia is to be evacuated, and the battle ground is to be transferred to North Carolina.—Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. Peck is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional co-operation mentioned in our favor.

From Plymouth, we learn that C. W. Flusser, the naval hero of these waters, commanding naval forces at that point is, as usual, ready and very anxious to see the enemy. Gen. Wessels, in command of the army forces there, who enjoys a great popularity with his troops and the people, has sent word to Gen. Peck that he and Flusser can hold Plymouth against any force the enemy may send.

Washington, so renowned for the famous siege of last year, the coveted point, will, doubtless, again be the theatre of a desperate contest.

Acting Brig. Gen. McChesney, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, who was Gen Foster's chief reliance during the memorable siege, and who is one of the most promising officers in the department, is in command of our forces at that point.

The recent expedition which left Plymouth under the command of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, and destroyed such a large amount of rebel commissary stores, struck a severe blow at the enemy in that section and frustrated their operations, and has secured for Col. Maxwell the thanks of the Commanding General.

Intelligence has been received that the enemy have hung fifty-one soldiers captured by them in their recent attack on Newbern, all of whom belonged to the second regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, (white.) It creates a great deal of excitement, and if the news is confirmed the affair may result in the hanging of fifty-one rebels by Gen. Butler. Witnesses have arrived who saw three of these brave men shot by the enemy after their arms were taken from them.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—General Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans on the 2nd inst., and her funeral, which took place on the 4th, was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over 6000 persons attended and the funeral train was over a mile in length. The remains were conveyed a few miles up the river to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies who wished to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
March 12-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-1w

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 2d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 22-d1ww2w County Commissioner.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 19.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 00
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$7 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$5 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	$30 00
OILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Co James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Co L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March, 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. R. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—W. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst.,

38 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

and other goods. JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 22-6t* Auctioneer.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 9-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kip and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.

KING, POGNE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.
March 17-t1A JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money

1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c

—ALSO—

1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs

Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CHUDUP,
Asst Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.

March 19-1w T. A. FOWLKES.
Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
March 10-t28M Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy home or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS.
Adm'r of A. H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.
March 16-1w*

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 5 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville N. C. Feb 17-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26 tf.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 6 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertising inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE to fifty lines, or less:

One day	$ 9 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	26 00
Three days	12 00	Three weeks	34 00
Four days	12 00	One month	" 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamat on, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our {L. S.} Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my boy TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him. JESSE PENNEY.
March 21-1w*

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.

W. S. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-t1A Treasurer.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

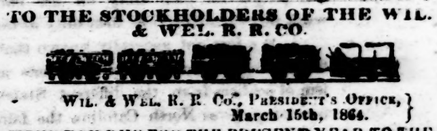
WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOP, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds. J. A. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.



WIL. & WEL. R. R. Co., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,
March 22 d&wtlA President

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro' Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPT permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place. H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
WELDON, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description (Coupon Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
March 14 tlsAp'l J. P. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 7-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

"The old 'North State'—God bless her—we love her, notwithstanding she has nourished within her confines a Holden and a few other treasonable coadjutors—presents a proud and defiant crest still. The stigma which an insignificant number of trembling spirits at home attempted to fix upon her fair escutcheon, is more than wiped out by the dauntless courage of her sons in the field, and the noble stand of her able and indefatigable Governor in her councils.

It is a fact not generally known that a recent official investigation into the desertions and absenteeism of soldiers from the different States composing our army, gives North Carolina the fairest record of any. According to the ratio of her fighting population, she is behind none of her sisters in the number of troops sent to the field, and according to the same ratio there have been less desertions among her noble boys. This fact stands out all the more creditable to the soldiers of North Carolina, when it is remembered that two of the leading papers of that State—the *Standard* and the *Progress*—teemed with articles calculated to keep alive the fires of depression and to spread the flames of disaffection. All honor to the brave troops of North Carolina. They defy the open foe in front, and despise the insidious one in their rear.

North Carolina is fortunate in another respect. She has a Governor worthy of her heroic soldiery; and this is, perhaps, the highest compliment we could pay him.—With his heart and soul earnestly enlisted in the cause, he has worked day and night for its advancement."—*Mississippian.*

"The Old North State'— bless her!" The same honied phrase used by the leaders of the *Mississippian's* faction, here, who held up Governor Vance in the summer of 1862 as untrue to the cause of the South. "Nourished within her confins a Holden and a few other treasonable coadjutors." Well would it have been for Mississippi had she had a Holden, or some one possessing his virtues, for then probably we should never have seen the doleful complainings about the "inaction," skulking" and "cowardice" of some of her people, which appeared in this same *Mississippian* newspaper before it was removed from Jackson, and immediately after the first Grierson raid through the State.

The "trembling spirits" of which the *Mississippian* speaks are the two-thirds of the people that voted for Gov. Vance in 1862, for whom, then, the *Mississippian* and its whining "coadjutors" had nothing to say, because the leaders here, from whom it took its cue, proclaimed him "Holden's candidate" and untrue to the cause. We agree with that paper in all it says in praise of Gov. Vance, but why attempt to sneer at others who are as virtuous, patriotic and self-sacrificing as he is? The people of North Carolina, certainly a large portion of them, consider the man whom the *Mississippian* calls "Holden," not only the equal of Gov. Vance in patriotism and all intellectual, moral and social virtues, but quite as good as the leading statesmen of Mississippi, or "any other man." The people of North Carolina are proud of Gov. Vance. Proud of him as a member of the old Congress, when his eloquent voice was raised for peace and a Constitutional Union; proud of him as the gallant leader of a regiment of our stalwart mountaineers in the bloody battles around Richmond and elsewhere, and proud of him as their Executive; but they are also proud of those who have stood by and with him, notwithstanding the fact that the *Mississippian* brands them as "treasonable coadjutors." Eighteen months ago Vance and Holden were both traitors, in the eyes of these factionists; now Vance is sound and Holden is disloyal. All this, too, in the face of the fact that neither of them have materially changed their political views.

Though the people of North Carolina, as will be seen by the admission of the *Mississippian*, have done more to prosecute the war than any other State—and may really be called the Banner State—her people have never been enthusiastic admirers of the Administration, or partizans of those who have been placed at the head of civil affairs; and hence their verdict is generally against the partisans of the Administration, at the ballot box. Gov. Vance's immense majority was partly owing to the fact that his opponent was held up as the Administration candidate, and the same may be said of the result in the recent elections for Congress. These things are incomprehensible to persons at a distance, we know, but plain to us here. Our people do their duty on the battle-field, and what they conceive to be their duty at the ballot-box.

"It is a fact not generally known that a recent official investigation into the desertions and absenteeism of soldiers from the different States composing our army, gives North Carolina the fairest record of any." "According to the ratio of her fighting population, she is behind none of her sisters in the number of troops sent to the field, and according to the same ratio there have been less desertions among her noble boys." Just what we have said fifty times, when our noble old State has been slandered by the *Mississippian* and its faction, here and in other States, and we are glad to see that paper, even at this late day, make the admission.

The *Mississippian* and its kidney had no word of comfort or encouragement for the *Col. Vance*, who was "Holden's candidate," but now the whole pack are yelping at the heels of Gov. Vance with their disgusting, toadying and nauseating flattery, in a manner that, we fear, bodes no good for that gentleman. He is a noble, patriotic, confiding man, and if he goes down his fall will carry with it the mortifying reflection that he has been slaughtered by those that he had under his feet only eighteen months ago. He may well exclaim—"What have I done that mine enemies should praise me?" His most bitter and unscrupulous revilers of two years ago, are now, unasked, foremast in his support. We don't know who is to be elected Governor, but the cry of treason against Gov. Vance, which an unscrupulous press in this State caused to ring throughout the Confederacy two years ago, was rebuked at the ballot-box, and though the result may be different now, should his name remain before the people, Mr. Holden will get a vote that will forever hush the yell which has been raised against him; for his revilers at a distance, especially, will see that a large portion of the yeomanry of North Carolina—those who know him best—admire his virtures and applaud his patriotism.

The *Mississippian* admits that which we have all along claimed, that North Carolina has done more for the prosecution of the war than any other State, and the "leading papers of that State—the *Standard* and the *Progress*"—have done more, perhaps, than any other dozen that could be named, to give North Carolina this proud superiority over [illegible] who have done well and the [illegible] thus toiled for the [illegible] constitutional liberty, are the reasons why the *Standard* and *Progress* are the "leading papers" in the State.

Gov. Vance is nobly performing his duty, but he is the same Vance that "Holden" and a few other "trembling coadjutors" defended and supported in 1862, when wantonly and maliciously assailed by unscrupulous partizans and thus serving place seekers.

We would advise the *Mississippian* to attend to the affairs of its own State, and while the brave regiments of Mississippi are winning imperishable renown on the bloody fields of Virginia and the West, use its time and influence to keep those who remain at home from taking the oath and raising cotton for the Yankees.

Small Notes.

Our friends seem to be withholding their supplies from our market until the new currency in circulation enables them to dispose of their produce without suffering a depreciation of 33⅓ per cent. So far as they individually are concerned, it may be eminently proper, looking to No 1, to adopt this course, but in view of the necessities of our citizens, the country people should be willing to receive, even at the present time, the fives and smaller bills, which have been hoarded up in anticipation of just such a contingency as now exists. Within three or four weeks, the new currency will take the place of the old, and even $5 notes, now regarded as so valuable, will be displaced. It is a misapprehension to suppose that a $5 bill, hoarded after the first week in April, will be preferable to the new currency, which will then be in circulation; and as it is a question of but a few days, our country readers will do well not to attach undue value to this denomination of the old currency. It is for this reason that our own citizens, who have an opportunity of judging these matters in their daily intercourse, are beginning to attach less importance to the bills in question, and are very willing to transfer the hoarding process to those who imagine that the $5 currency is part and parcel of their financial salvation. The panic is passing away, and the sooner this fact is appreciated the better it will be for all classes concerned.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, the Columbus *Sun* and the Atlanta *Confederacy* are among the leading papers in Georgia that approve and applaud the message of Gov. Brown. Other of the leading papers of that State, together with Vice-President Stephens, support what is known as the Georgia Platform, by which we understand that they favor negotiations accompanying a vigorous prosecution of the war to obtain a lasting and honorable peace. We hardly suppose that any of the "last man and last dollar" stripe among us will have the effrontery to assail the loyalty of the Vice-President, Gov. Brown, or the other prominent Georgians who are acting with them. They ask only what the so-called peace men of North Carolina have been contending for, and we bid them God speed.

All the crinoline attached to the Staff Departments of the Yankee Army on the Potomac has been sent to the rear and the decks cleared for action. One Yankee account places Grant in command on the Rappahannock, while another fixes him and Staff at Cairo, *en route* for the West.

The snow mentioned in yesterday's issue continued to fall during Monday night and yesterday, until the ground was covered to the depth of several inches.—This, we doubt not, is the breaking up spell, and now we may look for lovely Spring.

On Friday night last an attempt was made by some incendiary to burn the War Department Building, in Richmond, but the attempt failed. Several other buildings, however, were destroyed.

Gold has gone up at the North to 168.

GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.—Under the above head the Charlotte *Democrat* says:

We have been asked several times if there was to be a third candidate for Governor. We are unable to answer the question positively yet—there is no telling what may occur before the first of August.—Two years ago a respectable number of citizens of North Carolina were anxious to avoid a contest, and many of us supported a gentleman of ability and fine attainments for the office of Governor who had always been opposed to us in "party times"—we did so with the hope of securing union and harmony among our own people—but others acted otherwise and encouraged a contest and afterwards approved of the most outrageous proscription as practiced by the friends of the successful candidate. Those who favored a contest then, and would listen to no entreaties for harmony, of course express different opinions about such matters now; but they should remember that examples often produce unexpected but natural effects. We have been willing to let by-gones be by-gone, but the successful candidate and most of those who supported him have not manifested a similar disposition.

For our own part we have never occupied any doubtful position—we have very little respect for what is called "neutrality"—but we may not take as active a part in political contests hereafter as we have heretofore. That will depend on circumstances and our own inclination.

But it will be time enough to talk about candidates, &c., three months hence.

GOV. VANCE TO SPEAK IN FAYETTEVILLE.—The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes with great pleasure the following letter from Gov. Vance, accepting the invitation so cordially tendered to him during the session of the County Court of Cumberland, last week:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, March 14, '64.

David McNeill, Esq., Chm'n Cumberland County Court:

DEAR SIR:—I am honored by the reception of your invitation to become the guest of Cumberland, and to address the people at some day to be fixed by myself.

I accept the invitation with unalloyed pleasure, and only regret that the state of my own health and that of my family will not permit me now to designate the day. I will do so, however, in the course of a week.

With my sincere thanks to yourself and those you represent. Believe me, sir,

Your very ob't serv't,

Z. B. VANCE.

The Richmond *Punch* says—that which is near a lady's lips without kissing them is a spoon. We rather think its a "spooney."

The patronage of the Mayor of New York city amounts to fifty millions annually.

PRESIDENCY.

The following are the letters Gov. Secretary Chase to which a "late" allusion was made in our Northern dates a few days since. It appears that, on the 18th of January, James C. Hall, an Ohio State Senator, wrote Mr. Chase that there was a movement on foot to induce the Legislature of Ohio to nominate Mr. Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency, and that Mr. Chase should inform him (Mr. Hall) or some other friend of his views and position in regard to the Presidency. Mr. Chase replies in the following letter, which, in justice to him, is now made public for the first time:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

My Dear Sir: Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long on the way I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail. At the instance of many who think that the public interest would be promoted by my election to the Chief Magistracy, a committee composed of Senators, Representatives and citizens, has been organized here to adopt measures to promote that object. This committee, through a subcommittee, has conferred with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my name in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assured me that they think I ought not to refuse its use. I have consented to their wishes, assuring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them, or by the friends of our cause, though entitled to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal delicacy should be allowed to prevent its being taken. If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of the rebellion, and the establishment of Union, order and prosperity on sure and safe foundations; and I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal object to influence me to any action which would affect, by any jot or tittle, injuriously the accomplishment of those objects, and it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire my nomination desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate to act in any matters which may concern me upon such grounds, and upon such grounds only.

Of course, under these circumstances, I desire the support of Ohio. If, however, it should be the pleasure of a majority of our friends in Ohio to indicate a preference for another, I should accept their action with that cheerful acquiescence which is due from me to the friends who have trusted and honored me beyond any claim or merit of mine.

Very truly, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. James C. Hall.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to a friendly letter from you I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes, expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has already been trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the U[illegible] members of our Legislature indicate such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name.

It has never been more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of order and prosperity on solid and secure foundations of union, freedom and impartial justice; and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them, while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. *James C. Hall*
Senate Chamber, Columbus, O.

LINCOLN CALLS FOR 200,000 MORE MEN—EXPLANATION OF THE CALL—THE CAUSES OF THE GLOOM AT THE NORTH.

Lincoln having failed to get the men already called for, has made another call for two hundred thousand. The following is his proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 100.—In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service, army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in such wards of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 18th of April as practicable.

The government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official: *E. D. Townsend*, A. A. G.

A RICH SCENE IN A LECTURE ROOM.

[From the New York News, Jan. 18.]

Last evening Mrs. Cora V. Scott (late Cora Hatch) lectured at Clinton Hall, taking for her subject the question, "What is Deity and the Origin of the Earth?" The hall was crowded with an intelligent audience—quite a number of clergymen being dispersed among the congregation. The lady lecturer claimed that it was impossible for man, the finite, to comprehend Deity, the infinite, and undertook to prove her position by logical analysis as deduced from the nature of the earth's organism. She claimed that all things, matter and intelligence, substance and motion had existed forever, and the something (the earth) could not have been made from nothing.

At the conclusion of her lecture an invitation was extended to the audience by the speaker to ask her any question growing out of the subject of which she had treated. A number of gentlemen, one of whom was an elderly clergyman, availed [illegible] quite a lively discussion ensued. Among the [illegible] embraced this opportunity [illegible] of the hall. He desired to ask the gentleman who preceded him how he knew of the existence of [illegible] spoke through the medium of [illegible]

A young man at this point in the discussion arose and exclaimed: "Don't allow that man to speak. He is my father, [illegible] he abandoned his wife and family."

The person [illegible] was interrupted continued, however, and the young gentleman was obliged to step aside for the time being. The interruption, however, caused greater excitement among the audience, and at the close of the meeting, which took place a few moments later, the young gentleman approached the person whom he had interrupted, and addressing himself in part to the audience and to the person so offensive to him, said:

"I have come here to shame that old man. He is my father. He left his wife and children, and is now living with Cora Hatch in East Broadway."

A Voice—Well, go home, and don't come here to settle your private troubles.

Young Man—you may think I am doing wrong, but if you knew the facts of the case, you would think I was doing right.

Several Voices—"Go on," "Let us here the story," "Take the stand," &c.

Young Man—I have done everything to get that man to do right by his family, but have not been able to do so. I am his son, and I am here to shame him in public. His name is William McKinley, and he keeps a store corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. He has beaten my mother and treated her most shamefully and he abandoned her to live with Cora Hatch.

The young man, McKinley, Jr., appeared to have the crowd with him, and was repeatedly applauded. Mr. McKinley, Sr., skedaddling in the middle of the controversy, while the fair lecturer, who appeared to be much excited, retired to the anteroom in company with some friends, one or two ladies among the number. The scene was decidedly sensational, and was quite a noted one in its way.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* indulges in the following complaint of Queen Victoria's "excessiveness of grief:"

The Queen has been recently making a fresh display of her weaknesses, either real or affected. It had been for some time understood that her Majesty would open the session in person, and no contradiction of the general belief (a belief founded on at least semi-official announcements in the usual Government organs having appeared down to the latest moment,) the neighborhood of the Parliament Houses, and the usual route of the royal procession were thronged with anxious spectators, many of whom waited for hours in the hope of getting a glimpse of the sovereign, whose face even has not been seen by a thousand people in England during the last twenty-six months. The country has been given to understand that this was the day which the Queen had fixed upon for her formal re-entrance into public life, and it had also been officially heralded abroad that she would personally hold all the levees and drawing rooms of the season.

Her patriotic and enthusiastic subjects, however, had all their labor, and submitted to all their inconveniences to no purpose. The Queen did not make her appearance, and the evening papers contained a paragraph to the effect that the Prince and Princess of Wales would hold the levees and drawing rooms, as her Majesty is still unequal to the performance of State ceremonies, and her Majesty's physicians have declared that any such exertion would be prejudicial to her Majesty's health.

Not equal to the task of State ceremonies! Why, bless me, she is known to [illegible] a trooper and rides her stout like any English matron in the land. At this moment she will outweigh and outwark nine-tenths of the American ladies who never had an ailment, moral or mental. The fact is, it is her whim, and the people have indulged her in it so long that she seems to fancy their patience inexhaustible. Possibly she may, ere long, find out her mistake, for there has been a general grumbling for the last two days that portends no good to her royal person. It is certain, however, that the Queen can exert herself when she is disposed, and that she has done so on a very recent occasion is no secret, although the endeavor to keep it so led to one rather amusing occurrence.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF PRISONERS.—The *Dispatch* of Monday gives the following particulars of the reception of eleven hundred men and sixty officers in Richmond:

It having become generally known that eleven hundred Confederate prisoners and sixty officers would arrive at the wharf at R[illegible] yesterday afternoon from City Point, the Public Guard, headed by their fine band, and an immense throng of people of both sexes and of all ages, repaired thither to receive them. After considerable delay the flag of truce steamers William Allison and A. H. Schultz, escorted by a government gunboat, hove in sight, and the booming of a gun from the boat of the latter was the signal for cheer after cheer by the prisoners, which were [illegible] responded to by the crowd on the shore and the waving of a thousand handkerchiefs by the matrons and maidens who had assembled to greet them.

The prisoners were then formed into line, preceded by the officers, and escorted up Main street to Capitol Square, where another dense multitude had gathered and prepared a substantial token of their sympathy in the shape of edibles and other comforts for the inner man. It was truly gratifying to witness the general response which had been made in this respect on the short notice given at the several places of public worship in the forenoon, and the prisoners testified their appreciation by doing ample justice to the refreshments spread before them by the fair hands of the patriotic ladies of the city. While the edibles were being dispatched the President and Governor Smith were mingling with the prisoners, and a general shaking of hands and congratulations on their return ensued. In anticipation of a speech by the former a large number of ladies remained on the ground until a late hour, but were doomed to disappointment. The President addressed the prisoners, but, standing on the ground, his remarks were inaudible except to those immediately around him.

After the conclusion of the President's animated speech, which was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his auditory, the prisoners repaired to Camp Lee for the night, where preparations had been made for their reception and comfort.

By the steamer New York, which brought these prisoners, four ladies came as passengers. Their names are, Mrs. Bradley (and five children,) Mrs. White, Miss Gaddis, and Miss Manly.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his late message, expresses the opinion that Commissioners should be appointed, and that terms of peace on the basis of separation should be proposed to the Lincoln government immediately after every important victory achieved by our armies. If the Lincoln government rejects our proposition, propose it again after the next victory, and publish the fact to the world, so that all may see and understand that it is not our fault that the war continues.

It is not necessary to propose terms as often as Gov. Brown suggests, (such a course might injure rather than promote our success,) but we think the Commissioners ought to be appointed and offer peace now and at such times hereafter as may be thought proper by our authorities. It will be remembered that some time ago, while the late Congress was in session, we urged the importance of appointing Commissioners to offer terms of peace to the Lincoln government on the basis of separation; and we repeated that through we knew, and every man familiar with the history of the times knew, that our government was ready, willing and anxious to make peace on such terms, yet a large portion of our people did not understand the matter in that light, and seemed to think that all that is necessary to make peace is for our authorities to propose terms. They have been led to believe this by office-seekers and by others who are not true friends to the Confederacy. In order to undeceive

makers, we thought, and still think, [illegible] to appoint the Commissioners and publish proposition, fair and honorable to all [illegible] hard matter to convince the great mass [illegible] he is right.

It may be said, and it is true, that [illegible] ought first to come from the enemy, because king war upon us and we are acting [illegible] all we ask is to be let alone; but we [illegible] on points of that kind if we can by [illegible] cure an acknowledgment of our independence on our own people as to the causes which The war must and will continue until [illegible] of the Confederacy is established; but it lets us manage and act as to convince [illegible] that the Lincoln government is responsible tinuance of the war in future, as it has [illegible] Force the enemy to reject or accept terms the result frequently. Such a course would miserable demagogues and croakers who [illegible] vague and senseless talk about peace and pression that our own government is to blame tinuance of the war.

These are no new views of ours—we [illegible] them heretofore both publicly and privately plan of the kind were adopted it would [illegible] putting a stop to agitation and the schemes *Charlotte Democrat.*

THE VICE PRESIDENT OPPOSES SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

[Special correspondence of the Chronicle.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, March

Hon. A. H. Stephens delivered an address to a very crowded audience, composed of the Legislature, and ladies and gentlemen of city and vicinity. He spoke two hours and minutes, in a calm review of the condition pect of the country and the late acts of

He expressed confidence in our ability plish our independence, and counselled and persistence.

He devoted much care to the suspension writ of *habeas corpus*. He admitted the sion in a proper way is constitutional but that the bill as passed conferred a dangerous proper power, as it dispensed with the which arrests should be made, and left it ent of the President, Secretary of War, and ant of the Trans-Mississippi department agents, to arrest citizens without any cause ing the cause of the arrest. He had find with the President or the officers to extraordinary power is conferred, but might be exercised without their knowledge main object of the bill evidently was to principals having substitutes from appeal courts.

He reviewed the history of the writ of *pus* and its object. It was to protect the grasp of arbitrary power without a did not appreciate the necessity for sion, but admitting it to be necessary, it a way offensive and dangerous to free if we do not protest against it, it may be us as the policy of the Government. against it we are not opposing the Gov really exercising a right and proper sub individual liberty.

He alluded briefly to the currency bills. He thought the currency [illegible] vere. He thought the military [illegible] would be fatal, because it would diminish ing classes to such an extent as to interfere necessary supplies of food.

These were the chief topics of his address in feeble health, he exhibited, towards his speech, much of the old fire and which he is distinguished.

[What will the advocates of despotism North Carolina, say to the reasoning of Mr. Is he a traitor because he [illegible] the citizen and the maintenance of the C We shall certainly publish the speech, as soon as we can procure a copy.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PR

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the con[illegible] ntinues to advance we shall ma[illegible]

Daily, per, six months .....
" " Three months .....
" " One month .....
Weekly paper, three months .....
" " six months .....

Any person sending us a club of ten or Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No d clubs to the Daily.

Our steady large and rapidly increasing renders the *Progress* the best advertising State. Advertisements are inserted in the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, sertion, and in the Weekly for the same. accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses the publication of the Progress are enormous to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash one at all. We must demand cash from all business men of the city who have accounts, and parties at a distance are expected promptly when bills are sent. We have no collect bills and don't want to make any charge never was a better time to pay debts than the and all who owe us are requested and expected at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send when you can send by *Express. All money sent* press at our expense. *Those sending us money* must do so at their *own risk.*

Any of our friends receiving [illegible] news from the army by private letter or telegraph confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance terial and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE [illegible] federate States Court for the District of North [illegible]lina and the District of Pamlico, notice is hereby to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to aforesaid which has been sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States government to appear at the following places for the purpose of paying the interest due notes and accounts. As the public enemy has the towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugee said counties will appear at Goldsboro' on the 3d and 8th days of May. Those residing in Jones Onslow will meet at [illegible] on the 4th of April and sonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail their interest at the above mentioned times, they will be ordered to issue execution immediately.

C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

March 23-6t

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS find constant employment and good wages, by ing to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY &

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS ed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which highest wages will be given. Apply to the under near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.